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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/677,225	10/03/2003	Oren Sapir	935.43189X00	8599
20457	7590	02/13/2009	EXAMINER	
ANTONELLI, TERRY, STOUT & KRAUS, LLP			SIEFKE, SAMUEL P	
1300 NORTH SEVENTEENTH STREET				
SUITE 1800			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
ARLINGTON, VA 22209-3873			1797	
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			02/13/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/677,225	SAPIR ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	SAM P. SIEFKE	1797	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____ .	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over EP 0169057 (herein after Ep '057) in view of Wilder et al. (USPN 3,826,067) and in further view of Jenkins et al. (USPN 6,642,513).

Ep '057 teaches a method for detecting contraband substances that comprises the following steps, placing a container (smaller containers) in a closed space (large cargo container) and sampling the air within the cargo container with a filter by sucking air past the filter (page 4), the filter is then removed and the filter is heated to vaporize the particles contained on the filter and then the vapors are analyzed in a mass analyzer (abstract, page 2, lines 14-19, page 3, lines 4-12). The method is designed to detect traces of solid particles (explosive, dynamite, PETN, TNT, narcotics, heroin, cocaine, cannabis, marijuana) (page 7, 8 and table 1). The filter is a wire mesh coil that can be heated to vaporize the solid particles (page 17). The air stream 71 in the line 48 enters the center of the coil 70 and travels radially there through as indicated by arrows 72 (much like an automobile air filter). This statement meets all the limitations of the newly amended claim 1 the filter it is open at one opening where air flow 71 enters then exits through the filter and not through the back side of the filter which is closed.

Ep '057 does not teach a filter that comprises a hollow tubular outer casing containing a filter-forming element which is supported on a central element and is closed at one end.

Wilder teaches a filter assembly that comprises a hollow tubular outer casing (31) containing a filter forming element (36) which is supported on a central element (33) and is closed at one end (left side of 34 that contacts the filter 36, fig. 6) so as to prevent air

from passing through and to oblige air to pass only through the filter forming element (fig. 6). Since the design of Wilder forces the air to only pass through the filter forming element because it is closed at one end this design enables 100% of the sample air to pass through the filter. This is a desirable property of a filter because it allows the filter to collect most if not all of the sample analyte of interested as the air passes through the filter. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having an ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Ep '057 to employ a filter probe of Wilder because the design forces the sample air to only pass through the filter forming element because it is closed at one end this design enables 100% of the sample air to pass through the filter.

The modified EP '057 does not teach a woven fabric or a non-woven fabric.

Jenkins teaches materials for the detection of contraband that comprises filters that are made of woven fabric, non-woven fabrics and fabrics made of plastic materials. (col. 2, line 59 –col. 3, line 17). Jenkins states that the fabrics are made of high temperature fibers which allows for rapid heating to temperatures exceeding 200 degrees Celsius. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having an ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the modified Ep '057 to employ the fabrics of Jenkins because it is well known in the art that specific fabrics are capable of being heated to high temperatures thereby vaporizing any solid substances trapped therein which allows for vapor detection of the sample.

Regarding claim 4, it is well known in the art that animals, i.e. dogs, are specifically trained to smell and detect traces of contraband. Therefore it would have

been obvious to one having an ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Ep '057 to employ an animal sniffing the filter to determine if any contraband is on the filter because it is well known that animals can detect contraband.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-15 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SAM P. SIEFKE whose telephone number is (571)272-1262. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:00am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jill A. Warden can be reached on 571-272-1700. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Samuel P Siefke/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1797